LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT LEAGUE OPENS CAMPAIGN

NO DECREASE SHOWN IN LIQUOR CONSUMED

Royal E. Cabell Says Prohibition Has

Consumption. CAUSES GROWTH OF DRUG HABIT

Internal Revenue Gives Results of Attempted Prohibition in Many States.

Royal E. Cabell, formerly United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in an address has night before the Virginia Association for Local Self-Government, said that from official, State and Federal government records it had been demonstrated that the enactment of State-wide prohibitory laws not only do not prohibitory has not only do not prohibitory and the security of the consumption, and, in fact, in many securing an actual increase is indicated.

Mr. Cabell is a well-known lawyer of Richmond. He was formerly post-master at Richmond, and served for our years as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a government position second his importance to the Cabinet, and a which he had immediate charge of he collection of the revenues of the nited States government from liquor, obacco and other sources, other than reports. Royal E. Cabell, formerly United

in the enactment of such isplication, and that there is a great increase of likely distinct there is a great increase of likely distinct the enactment of great increase of likely distinct the enactment of great increase of likely distinct are usually uninteresting, but I shall impose on your patience to call to your attention a few fluves, as indicating what the official records of the government show the official records of the government show on this quantion. You can then decide whether these statistics are "dry" or not.

At the outset it is well to bear in mind that twenty-four States with that there are in the state which that twenty-four States of the Union have now on the state wide prohibitory laws that there are in States in which State-wide prohibitory laws are now on the state books. The States which had gone back wether than the property of the prohibitory laws that there are a follows:

Alabama (which had gone back wether would be a state of the prohibitory laws that there are a follows). The States which had gone back wether which had gone back wether were limited to the number of instance people increasing the consumers through the express route alone in shipments of this dominal states. While the silinguished itself amongst the slaterhood of the state amounts produced by likely and the amounts produced by water founds, present the consumers through the spiritury of the same on the case in the state amounts shipped by freight or otherwise the desired the amounts produced by water founds, present the state amounts produced by water founds, present there were in this linguished itself amongst the slaterhood of the state amounts produced by likely the same of the state amounts produced by water founds, present the consumers through the shipments of this binduced in his shipments of this simplements of this simplements of this singuished the site of the singuished itself amongst the slaterhood of the singuished the site of the singuished the singuished the site of the singuished the site of the singu

lows;
QUOTES THE RECORD
OF THE "DRY" STATES
Maine—Adopted prohibition in 1858, repealed
in 1856; re-enacted prohibition in 1858,
Still on statute books
New Hampshire—Adopted in 1855; repealed
in 1855;

i 1993.
Vermont-Adopted in 1859; repealed in 1993.
Massachusetts-Adopted in 1852, repealed in
so; readopted in 1852, repealed in
so; readopted in 1852, repealed in 1855.
Rhode Island-Adopted in 1852, repealed in
sid; readopted in 1858, repealed in
the interval of the in New York-Adopted in 186; declared un-Onto-Adopted in 1851; annulled by a license diana-Adopted 1855; declared unconstintional.

Michigan—Adopted in 185; repealed in 185, filinois—Adopted in 1851; repealed in 183, Wisconsin—Adopted in 185; vetoed by Gov-

ernor.

lowa-Adopted partial prohibition in 1835;
full prohibition in 1881; mulet law in 1893.

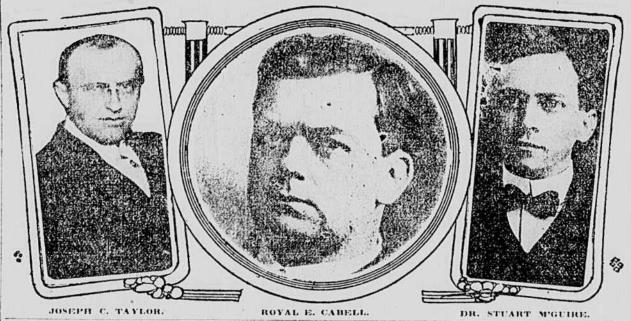
Nebraska-Adopted in 1835; repealed in 1838.

Katsas-Constitutional amendment in 1898.

North Dakota-Constitutional provision in 20. South Dakota-Constitutional provision in 39; repealed in 1898. Georgia-Prohibition effective in 1999; local

180; repealed in 1895.
Georgia-Prohibition effective in 1995; local option now Okiahoma—Prohibition in 1995.
Alabama—Prohibition in 1995.
Mississippi—Prohibition in 1995.
North Carolina—Prohibition in 1995.
North Carolina—Prohibition in 1995.
West Virginia—Adopted prohibition 1912.
Fifteen of the twenty-four States, therefore have, after enacting State-wide prohibition; laws, abandoned them. The nine States on whose statute books State-wide prohibition laws are now written are Maine, Kansas. North Dakota, Okiahoma, North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and Georgia, all of the nine States mentioned consist largely of rural communities, and with the exception of Tennessee alone, in ne one of them has the amount of liquor distilled therein, prior to prohibition, been very considerable. In Tennessee there was an annual production 1.250, 1990 of gallons of liquor a year. The aggregate production of all of the other so-called dry States together, prior to prohibition, amounted to less than 1,000,000 gallons parannum. Even before the State-wide prohibition, consumed in the States which have passed prohibitory laws was shipped therein from other communities.
COMPARES TURE RECORD OF

SPEAK FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT



	1311	12 1711	IN 101
Alabama (which h	L B	RDML	W#1) W D M
1913 994 Georgia	99		83
19981398	70	1693	190
19131179 Maine— 1935344	40	431	64
1938 344	2	490 552	40
Mississippi-	100	202	5.8
11:08 405	37	90	25
1918 294	7	121	12
Oklahoma-	45	-	
1913	20	143	50% 56
South Carolina-	- 30		619
1908 596	29	2578	15
1913 935	24	200	17
North Carolina-	34	453	
1913 400	113	266	87
Tennessee-	=		
	100	354	41
19132119	94	745	70
Kansas (Oklahoma	not	now incl	uded) -
1913 609	- 1	97	103
Virginia-	15.	2.1	
Virginia— 199822% 19131391	53		260
19131391	51	471	77
It will be noted, th	mre. o	re, that i	from two
thirds to three-four	#1013	MS man	Detaon
913 as qualified in	1908	and wet	Vientel
thows percentage of	reduc	tion in th	e numbe
of persons who have	6 (111)	ilitted to	sell alco
holfe beverages equa	1.0	i not gre	ater tha
any one of the Sta State-wide prohibiti	022	mat: Has	embrace
Consider the furthe	or grr	ent factor	of title
distilleries. In 1998, were 1.12) for the e	HH A	bove stat	ed, ther
were 1.18) for the e	ntire	United	States.

HARCET DISTILLERIES IN 1908 AND 1913 | 1898 AND 1913 | 1928 | 1913 | 1928 | 1913 | 1928 | 1913 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 | 1928 amount Even before the State-wide prohibitory has a greater portion of liquor consumed in the States which have passed prohibitory laws was shipped therein from other communities.

COMPARES THE RECORD OF CO Bear in mind that each illicit distiller is iso a dealer usually both wholesale and

Trades finder of Maine put it:

Maine finder of Maine hair made itself on account of the country are calling attention to the country are calling attention to the finder of Maine hair made itself on account of the country, in fact, Dr. Williams for the country, reports in a recent lexic of the country reports of th

siniabitants. Kansas has not particularly dis-tinguished itself amongst the sisterhood of States. A recent interview of James E. House, a student of prohibition, is of inter-

stantly. "It is said that there are thirty poor-houses without a single tenant because of probibition. There are, however, 1.769 being cared for as paupers. Where the poor-houses are without tenants the population is too sparse to justify the maintenance of porhouses. "There is more drinking in Kansas now than ever before. In June last 9,000 quarts of liquor were registered as imported into Topela, or two quarts for every man, woman and child in the city. Under the seat of all the automobiles in Kansas there is man and child in the city. Under the seats of all the automobiles in Kansas there is a good-sized canteen.

Throbbition in Kansas is a fetish, a sert of blind worship. It has falled signally for thirty-eight years.

When we come to the States that have more recently passed prohibition we see North, Carolina, which in 1995 carried forward a surplus of \$599,999, and has not been able to pay running expenses since that date. In the blennial report of the Treasurer of North Carolina for the years of 1511-12, he calls attention to the fact that there is a deficit of more than \$599,999; that there was a deficit for the years 1920-19 of \$221,800, and it appears that bonds have been authorized to cover this indebtedness. Both the treasurer and suditor for the State of North Carolina report that it is not advisable to increase the iax rate, but that something must be done, and the auditor indicates that the only thing to be done is to increase the assessment of farm lands throughout the State.

In 1912 Georgia was on the verge of bank-

that the only thing to be done is to increase the assessment of farm lands throughout the State.

In 1912 Georgia was on the verge of bank-cuptey, with a threatened heavy increase of tax rate. Alabama faced the same situation during the period she had State-wide probabilition, and in West Virginia, it is being authoritatively announced that that State will have a deficit of \$1,000,000 the first year that State-wide probabilition goes into effect. Tennessee has come through the experience with a small balance to her credit, though payments on her sinking fund to take care of her heavy State debt have been discontinued during the period, and this remarkable proposition has obtained in Tennessee. The Comptroller of the State of Tennessee reports that there was collected from liquor dealers by the State of Tennessee "In 1911 1926, 203, 400". In 1912, \$33,500: In 1913, \$324,500; In 1913, \$324,500; In 1913, \$324,500; In 1914, \$10,000; In 1912, \$33,500; In 1913, \$324,500; In 1914, \$10,000; In 1914, \$10,000; In 1915, \$10,000; In 1915, \$10,000; In 1916, \$10,000; In 1917, \$10,000; In 1918, \$10,000; In 1

Local Self-Government.

of licenses.'

Platform Adopted by Local

The platform of the association is as follows:

Reaffirming our faith in the Declaration of Independence, that the

just powers of the government are derived from the consent of the

option," leaving each county and city to decide for itself the purely

local question whether liquor shall or shall not be sold within its

a thorough believer in local self-government, and believe that every self-governing community which constitutes a local unit should have

the right to control the matter of the regulation or the withholding

principle of local self-government, and has invariably caused social

of said subdivisions, respectively, since experience teaches that,

President Wilson has said: "I am in favor of local option. I am

We believe that State-wide prohibition violates the fundamental

in to the fact that any State in New England; and fact that any State in New England; and fact the fact that any State in New England; and fact that the fact that any State in New Fact that every social unit should have the right to place that every social unit should have the right to place that every social unit should have the right to place that every social unit should have the right to place that every social unit should have the right to place the fundamental and the spoke for nearly an hour. A score in State which was also expressed in more saloans, more bootlegsing, more whiskey sold and drunk than at any time the state of the people of the localities. It would the people of the people of the localities it would the people of Washington Gladden, who opposed some thirty years ago State-wide prohibition in Gilo-life statement of the evils that would follow having been so true as to every State that has tried the experiment, as to read almost like a prophecy. He said:

"Any law, though framed by angels, that the people did not want and would not enforce would not be a good law for the people force would

WHY PROHIBITION

IS NOT ENFORCED

Why is it that the laws cannot be, or at the destruction of central in such communities; are not, enforced? The advocates of munities cannot be affected by the result of

Self-Government League

Presides at Mass Meeting

JUDGE GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN.

many communications expressing so-licitude for his welfare. He was not deterred, he said, and felt abundantly able to care for himself.

Judge Christian told of his unfalter-

SICH LAWS SERVE NO ISEFUL
END, SAYS DR. STUART MediTHE
"I am not here to make a speech, but
to set an example," said Dr. Stuart
McGuire, who was the next speaker
on the program. "If I believed that
State-wide prohibition would be agood
thing for Virginia I would be for
State-wide prohibition. My study and
observation of prohibitory laws in other
States, however, have convinced me
that such laws serve no useful end."
Besides being opposed to State-wide
prohibition because it was not democratic, and on economic grounds because it contemplated a wholesale destruction of vast interests and prop-This organization shall be known as the Virginia Association for The purpose of this organization is to enlist the co-operation of cause it contemplated a wholesale destruction of vast interests and properties, said Dr. McGuire, he was opposed to it for physical reasons.

"Wine, beer and whiskey are not in themselves bad," said Dr. McGuire, "Their moderate use is even beneficial. The demand of mankind for a stimulant cannot be stemmed. The human face has used stimulants from the earliest times. Only in the countries inhabited by the yellow races has the use of alcohol gained no foothold, and there the demand for a stimulant has been supplied by drugs far more injurious in their effects." all citizens of the Commonwealth who are in favor of local selfgovernment, to the end of employing all lawful means within our power of securing to each community the right to govern its local affairs to the full extent guaranteed by the organic law of the State. We stand on the fundamental principle of local self-government, and we believe that as the State is the unit in the Federal system, so the counties and cities should stand in a similar relation to the State.

just powers of the government are derived from the consent of the governed, we concede to every county and to every city in the State the right to regulate its own internal affairs in the manner best suited to its needs, being firmly convinced that no people will be happy and prosperous where one section forces upon another section laws which are not supported by the preponderant public sentiment of such section.

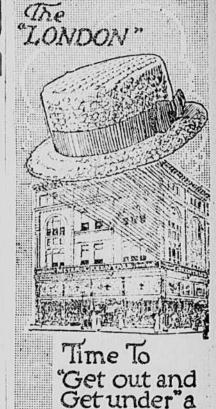
Holding the foregoing considerations to be of the first importance, we are logically committed, in the pending election under the "enabling act," to use all lawful means to insure the success of "local option," leaving each county and city to decide for itself the purely

MOVEMENT INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT INDEPENDENT
OF LIQUOR INTERESTS
Joseph C. Taylor emphasized the independence of the Virginia Association for Local Self-Government of any relation towards the salion interests. It helf no brief for the liquor business. The association, he said, composed of men whose character and reputation cannot be called into question, is devoted wholly to the idea set forth in its platform—the preservation of local option as an internal principle of American government. The fight upon State-wide prohibition, he said, follows from the encroacement on this prinand political unrest, bitterness and hypocrisy, and has brought the law itself into contempt.

We believe that the "enabling act" is opposed to the spirit of our Constitution, and that it is vicious in character, in that it was deliberately so framed as to be loud the real issue before the people, which is not whether we will go back to the sale of liquor throughout by law to be religious. The solution has thought the State, but whether we will retain local option or adopt States by law to be religious. The solution of the temperance problem, he thought, lies in a gradual education of the public to the evils of intemperance and the abuse of alcoholic liquors, and not in the imposition of laws from without.

where the majority of the citizens in such subdivisions do not approve of prohibition, the ends of temperance and morality can best be subserved by the lawful sale of liquor therein under strict regu-

(Continued On Tenth Page.)



STRAW -Every one a real winner-#0 up

GREENTREE

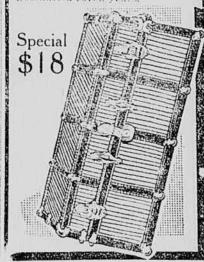
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The New ROUNTREE Wardrobe Trunk

Complete Wardrobe one side, and chest of drawers other side, guaranteed seven years,



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Is it all going out as fast

If the money spent thought-lessly were SAVED, wouldn't it amount to a "tidy little sum"?

Why not tay aside a small portion of your salary?

It will mean more than you some day - perhaps somer than you think.

The very first thing you do to-morrow morning, come in with ONE DOLLAR or more

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